

New
MY FRIEND

General Exams

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حسب أحدث المواصفات



General Exam (1)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

- 1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d. (16 marks)**
- Is there a for your strange behavior?
a. **reason** b. **cause** c. **frequent** d. **dilemma**
 - It was a cold morning and I could not my car.
a. **begin** b. **buy** c. **become** d. **start**
 - She is from a very wealthy family with a lot of social
a. **power** b. **tower** c. **energy** d. **strong**
 - Dumping waste into the river is something people must be for.
a. **fired** b. **find** c. **fined** d. **expired**
 - He went to a school to learn auto repair.
a. **vocational** b. **skill** c. **study** d. **vacational**
 - It was fascinating to see the goal again in slow motion.
a. **win** b. **wins** c. **winner** d. **winning**
 - My parents this house six months ago.
a. **have bought** b. **were buying** c. **had bought** d. **bought**
 - It that Soha is a good novelist.
a. **is thought** b. **thought** c. **thinks** d. **has thought**
 - Dalia is my friend sister lives in London.
a. **who** b. **whose** c. **whom** d. **that**
 - Ali was waiting at the bus stop when it to rain.
a. **has started** b. **had started** c. **starts** d. **started**
 - People walk, but now they travel by car or bus.
a. **is used to** b. **used to** c. **never use to** d. **are used to**
 - the age of ten, Nadia had learnt to play the piano.
a. **At** b. **By** c. **In** d. **On**
 - It's more than twenty years since I him.
a. **meet** b. **had met** c. **met** d. **was meeting**
 - Her novels have into more than forty languages.
a. **be translated** b. **been translated** c. **translated** d. **been translating**
 - My father made me at computing for three months.
a. **training** b. **trains** c. **to train** d. **train**
 - The author corrected his assistants had written to produce good work.
a. **which** b. **where** c. **how** d. **what**

B. Reading Comprehension

- 2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (12 marks)**

A big number of students find university life very different from school life. One of the biggest differences is that students of universities are expected to

do much self study and manage their time themselves. Although staff will help, it's the responsibility of students to be in the right place at the right time. The students have to hand their homework in on time. Therefore, most of the students become more self-dependent over time. The way teaching is organised in universities is also very different from school. At university, lecturers teach classes that may last for two or three hours give or take. These classes can include more than five hundred students. There are usually other smaller classes where students can discuss the subjects they find difficult, and from time to time, lecturers spend time with individual students, talking about the work they have done or the work that they are expected to do. If students are not living at home while they are at university, there are many ordinary things that they may be obliged to do for themselves such as cooking, cleaning and making the beds.

Other differences between school and university are as follows: Students are responsible for making their own class schedules and following them conscientiously. Familiarity with library resources and effective use of libraries is essential. Student progress and attendance is not generally closely monitored by instructors. Classes may have a lab or tutorial session located in a different room or building, and may be facilitated by a teaching assistant. Course textbooks or required readings are not provided by the University; they must be purchased from a bookstore or borrowed from a library. Group projects are often required so students need to work well with others.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

(4 Marks)

1. How do university students get their textbooks?
 - a. **The university provides them.**
 - b. **The library borrows them.**
 - c. **Students purchase them.**
 - d. **Students steal them.**
2. When students go to university, they have to be prepared to
 - a. **find jobs**
 - b. **read more books**
 - c. **seek others' help**
 - d. **be more organised**
3. What do university group projects indicate?
 - a. **That students work individually.**
 - b. **That lecturers treat students well.**
 - c. **That students cooperate more.**
 - d. **That students behave well.**
4. The idiom "give or take" means
 - a. **nearly**
 - b. **precisely**
 - c. **exactly**
 - d. **perfectly**

B. Answer the following questions:

(8 Marks)

5. Which kind of university class do you prefer? Why?
6. Which two places do you think the passage compares?
7. What do you think makes it necessary to sometimes have smaller classes at university?
8. Which makes students more independent, school or university life? Why?

C. Writing

(12 marks)

3. Translate into Arabic.

(3 marks)

It is important to learn about celebrated people as they worked hard to make the world a better and happier place. In fact, we owe a lot to them.

4. Translate into English.

(3 marks)

يجب أن نشجع الصناعات المحلية ونقلل من الواردات من الخارج ونزيد الإنتاج لتحقيق الإكتفاء الذاتي والاعتماد على النفس وذلك بالطبع سيساهم في رفع معدلات النمو وتحقيق النهضة الاقتصادية الشاملة.

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (180) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

(6 marks)

- How we can encourage tourists to come to Egypt.
- The dangers of unhealthy food.

General Exam (2)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(16 marks)

- This car has a top of 180 kilometres per hour.
a. fast b. speed c. weight d. height
- The standard of living is steadily.
a. growing b. increasing c. arising d. rising
- They seem to pride in their service.
a. take b. make c. do d. bake
- We are in agreement over the question of drug abuse in athletics.
a. completing b. completion c. completed d. complete
- The only question is whether we can raise the money.
a. remain b. remains c. remained d. remaining
- The synonym of the word “deliberate” is
a. fictional b. intentional c. reflection d. reduction
- I visit my friend this evening. I haven't decided yet.
a. must b. might c. can d. have to
- He was one of France's famous writers.
a. more b. the most c. most d. many
- and hear this poem with us. It's a fantastic one.
a. Having come b. Come c. Coming d. To come
- I my TV set repaired last week.
a. have had b. was had c. had d. have got
- He has been learning French the age of six.
a. for b. since c. while d. when
- Don't make noise, please; your brother his lessons.
a. studied b. studies c. studied d. is studying

13. It that he has recovered from his illness.
 a. **has believed** b. **is believed** c. **believes** d. **believed**
14. Mona phoned her cousin while to Cairo.
 a. **travelled** b. **was travelling** c. **travelling** d. **travel**
15. My father live in Alexandria when he was a boy.
 a. **uses** b. **used to** c. **isn't used to** d. **is using**
16. The teachers in my school treat us
 a. **friendly** b. **friend** c. **in a friendly way** d. **friends**

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (12 marks)

Jane did not like getting up early in the morning. If her sister did not wake her, she would often be late for her classes. One day a lecture was being given by a famous artist at nine o'clock. Her sister was away. She set her alarm for half past seven. This should give her plenty of time to get ready and arrive early enough for a good seat. She was **determined** to be there in time. She would never forgive herself for missing the lecture. She had been an admirer of the artist's work since she was a child.

The next morning, she slept through the alarm bell and woke up at half past eight. She was not used to rushing and everything went wrong. At last, she was ready, and rushed out to catch a bus. She jumped on the first one. She looked at her watch, but it was not there. She must have forgotten to put it on in her rush. When she arrived there, she hurried to the lecture hall. She was astonished to find that the doors were locked. She looked round to find someone, and saw a clock which said half past seven. "I can't understand it!" she cried out. "Nobody's here and the clock is slow!" Then she suddenly remembered. Her alarm clock had stopped the day before and she must have forgotten to reset the hands. "This is the first time I'll have heard the beginning of a lecture," she said to herself, laughing.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

(4 Marks)

- How long had Jane loved the artist?
 a. **Since her childhood.** b. **Since she was 20.**
 c. **For three weeks.** d. **Since the first lecture.**
- Jane forgot to put her watch on because she
 a. **she was in a hurry.** b. **she had broken the watch.**
 c. **she had sold the watch.** d. **she had lost the watch.**
- How was Jane awoken every day?
 a. **By herself.** b. **By her sister.**
 c. **By the lecturer.** d. **By her mom.**
- The word "**determined**" is close in meaning to
 a. **insistent** b. **forgiving** c. **careless** d. **delicious**

B. Answer the following questions:

(8 Marks)

- What do you think would be special about that lecture?
- What do you think made Jane surprised at the door of the lecture hall?
- Do you think the lecture was important to Jane? Why or why not?
- Was the alarm clock slow or fast? **Prove your answer.**

C. Writing

(12 marks)

3. Translate into Arabic.

(3 marks)

We cannot make real progress unless we use modern technology in all fields of production. Only when we do that, will we be able to call ourselves as being progressive.

4. Translate into English.

(3 marks)

تدعو الديانات السماوية كلها وجميع الرسل والأنبياء إلى الحب والسلام والتسامح والود والتعاون والاخلاص والاتحاد وعمل الخير ونبذ العنف والارهاب والتطرف والتعصب.

5. Write an e-mail to a friend of about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (180) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

(6 marks)

- How we can become a better teenager.
- The tourist attractions in Egypt.

General Exam (3)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(16 marks)

- She is always very She never thinks anything good will happen.
a. individual b. pessimistic c. optimistic d. ashamed
- In Ramadan, some restaurants offer meals of charge.
a. engaged b. free c. occupied d. busy
- You can't drive a car unless you a driving test.
a. pass b. succeed c. park d. support
- My brother has had a wish to be a doctor.
a. life like b. short life c. long life d. lifelong
- The man I shared the room with was mad.
a. unfortunately b. unfortunate c. fortunately d. fortunate
- The teacher split the class two groups.
a. on b. at c. with d. into
- Oh! I my mobile. What can I do?
a. was breaking b. have broken c. broke d. had broken
- Doctors to do their best in case of emergency.
a. are asked b. have asked c. asked d. are asking
- Have you seen she bought from the book fair?
a. what b. that c. which d. when
- She visited the city before the school trip.
a. had already b. was already c. has already d. is already
- Hurry up, Noha! Everyone for you.
a. has waited b. waits c. is waiting d. wait
- I'm not keen on football. For me, it is the important thing.
a. most b. least c. best d. little

13. The meal yesterday was delicious.
 a. **we had** b. **we had it** c. **which we had it** d. **having**
14. People in the past used to have long hair, but now they
 a. **haven't** b. **aren't** c. **didn't** d. **don't**
15. The teacher asked us to remain in the class until we the project.
 a. **finish** b. **finishing** c. **finished** d. **have finished**
16. Noha phoned me while the dinner
 a. **was being cooked** b. **was cooking** c. **cooks** d. **cooked**

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (12 marks)

Everyone is individual and different. In the same way as everyone's finger-prints are unique, so is everyone's personality. We can usually see people's personality in the clothes they wear, or how they look after their things, or how they behave with other people around them. When we say that we know someone well, what we really mean is that we can make accurate guesses about what that person will do or think in certain situations. We know the different features of their personality. These features are called "personality **traits**".

Psychologists think that we have "central personality traits". These affect how we behave, and how we react to people and situations. Examples of central personality traits are friendliness, neatness, competitiveness, shyness and optimism. Some psychologists think that we inherit these central traits from our family and that **they** usually stay with us all our life.

Psychologists say that we also have other traits, called "secondary traits", connected with the things we prefer, such as our favourite food, music, films or colours. These can change as we get older, but very often many of them stay the same all our lives.

Personality Traits may be either positive or negative. The positive traits make the person appreciated by others while the negative ones make them hated. Positive personality traits include being honest, taking responsibility for actions, adaptability, determination, compassion, understanding, patience, courage and loyalty. Negative personality traits include lying which is a deplorable quality, being rigid and selfish, laziness, inability to empathize with others, being disloyal and talking about others behind their back.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (4 Marks)

1. Which of the following can determine someone's personality?
 a. **The way they behave.** b. **The way they dream.**
 c. **The way they sleep.** d. **The way they write.**
2. Laziness and telling lies are known to be
 a. **unchangeable personality traits.** b. **negative personality traits.**
 c. **positive personality traits.** d. **good qualities of a person.**

7. They report that two people in the explosion.
 a. **were killed** b. **killed** c. **have killed** d. **are to kill**
8. A: What falling from the sky? B: I'm not sure, perhaps it is a ball.
 a. **has seen** b. **are seen** c. **has been seen** d. **have seen**
9. arriving home, I found out that the house had been robbed.
 a. **On** b. **Having** c. **During** d. **While I**
10. Most of the goods in China are cheap.
 a. **which made** b. **they making** c. **are made** d. **made**
11. There is very waste from the factory, so it isn't bad for the environment.
 a. **little** b. **less** c. **more** d. **few**
12. We should all about the problem of climate change.
 a. **to teach** b. **taught** c. **are taught** d. **be taught**
13. The man on his phone when his car hit the tree.
 a. **has talked** b. **was talking** c. **had talked** d. **is talking**
14. Hassan revising all day today, because he has an exam tomorrow.
 a. **has** b. **has been** c. **did** d. **was being**
15. Warda came third and a bronze medal.
 a. **had won** b. **have won** c. **won** d. **was win**
16. Now Sally is a good sportswoman, but she like sports.
 a. **didn't use to** b. **did use not to** c. **didn't used to** d. **use to not**

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (12 marks)

The electronic revolution has led to astonishing results. The computer and the internet have changed our way of living. We can easily communicate with anyone all over the world, and we spend the time we like to discuss points of view with others and come to decisions. All this happens at the same time.

Smart cars are about to be manufactured. When we drive a smart car, the computer will tell us about the location and the right directions to our destination and avoiding traffic problems and jams. There will be a system that enables us to be at certain distance from the car in front. This will help to lessen accidents.

We needn't go shopping. We can shop while we are at home using our computers. We just order our needs and pay for them by credit cards. Instead of fighting our way to work every morning through the traffic, we can stay at home and start our work at home by pressing few buttons on our computers and easily carry out all our communications and come to the required decisions. Sooner or later, there will be no offices or office work.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (4 Marks)

1. The writer believes the electronic revolution is
 a. **boring** b. **difficult** c. **surprising** d. **a great discomfort**

2. The underlined word “**This**” refers to
a. the traffic b. the destination c. the distance d. the system
3. Why do smart cars lessen accidents?
a. They go slowly b. They have a system for that
c. They have no offices d. They have no communications
4. People can do on the internet.
a. swimming b. diving c. shopping d. fighting

B. Answer the following questions:

(8 Marks)

5. How do you think the computer revolutionizes communication?
6. How do you think smart cars can help in avoiding traffic problems?
7. Why do you think the writer thinks that offices will disappear?
8. Extract a word from the passage which means “**produced**”.

C. Writing

(12 marks)

3. Translate into Arabic.

(3 marks)

Poverty and social problems may cause some children to live in the streets and become homeless. These children need the help and support of the society.

4. Translate into English.

(3 marks)

يجب أن نشجع الشباب علي الالتحاق بالنادي والمراكز الرياضية المنتشرة في كل مكان ليمارسوا أنشطتهم المفضلة ويحققوا الاستفادة القصوى من وقت فراغهم في القيام بأشياء مفيدة.

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (180) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

(6 marks)

- a. A sport that you would like to play or watch on TV.
- b. A person that you admire most.

General Exam (5)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d.

(16 marks)

1. The school team won the match because the players could with each other.
a. operate b. cooperate c. corporate d. elaborate
2. That was a close, the bus almost hit me.
a. call b. cell c. kill d. come
3. The word “possible” has the same meaning as
a. essential b. potential c. confidential d. influential
4. I was led through a of corridors.
a. maize b. maths c. maze d. myth
5. Don't be by appearances.
a. fueled b. fooled c. failed d. failure
6. Education is future for country and its young people.
a. investment b. wish c. desire d. achievement

7. My brother went to Cairo university, he studied engineering.
a. when **b. where** **c. which** **d. that**
8. She hasn't contacted me since she Cairo.
a. had left **b. left** **c. was left** **d. leaving**
9. My father always advises me harder.
a. work **b. to work** **c. worked** **d. working**
10. tried snorkeling?
a. Have you never **b. Did you never** **c. Have you ever** **d. You ever**
11. It that the population of the world is more than seven billion.
a. believes **b. believed** **c. is believed** **d. thought**
12. The more you read, the knowledge and experience you get.
a. much **b. most** **c. more** **d. less**
13. Have you ever to the pyramids?
a. visited **b. been visited** **c. been** **d. been visiting**
14. my sleep, I had a nightmare.
a. While **b. As** **c. When** **d. During**
15. She is less than her sister.
a. cleverer **b. cleverest** **c. the cleverest** **d. clever**
16. No sooner studied than he went out.
a. had he **b. he had** **c. has he** **d. he has**

B. Reading Comprehension

2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions: (12 marks)

We all are nervous sometimes, but what if you have a **constant** feeling of nervousness? You cannot relax and your heart beats much faster than it usually does. This has consequences on your work, on your relationship, and even on your sleeping habits. But when are we too nervous, and how do we notice that we cannot relax?

You are nervous when you start sweating without physical exertion. Your pupils widen and your heart starts beating faster. Your muscles tense up and your breathing gets shallow. Sometimes, if you have been nervous for a long time, your heart might start to ache, or you experience an ache in your chest. It starts with a short period of stress, but after a while you feel like you simply cannot get rid of the nervous feeling. You constantly feel nervous, even while the reason for the stress might have already disappeared. This can cause you to have problems with being focused, or even cause trouble sleeping. You have a harder time falling asleep or with staying asleep.

Often, stress is the cause of nervousness. There was something going on which caused you to have high levels of stress, and you often feel like you do not really know how to solve it. Because stress often is the cause of a nervous feeling, it is useful to deal with this stress. You will notice that your nervous feeling decreases when you work on your levels of stress. You can consult a specialist who can give you tips to teach you how to handle stressful situations in the future.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

(4 Marks)

1. As a result of nervousness, people's muscles
 - a. get shallow
 - b. become wide
 - c. tense up
 - d. beat faster
2. How does nervousness affect the nervous person?
 - a. He can't walk.
 - b. He can't relax.
 - c. He can't eat.
 - d. He can't swim.
3. What can a specialist do for a nervous person?
 - a. Help him to control stress.
 - b. Help him to get nervous.
 - c. Give him tips for a fit body.
 - d. Create stressful situations for him.
4. The word "constant" means
 - a. happening suddenly
 - b. never happening
 - c. happening slowly
 - d. happening regularly

B. Answer the following questions:

(8 Marks)

5. How do you think a constant feeling of nervousness affects us?
6. What do you think the worst symptoms of nervousness is?
7. What negative effects do you think nervousness has on sleep?
8. How do you think someone can decrease their nervousness?

C. Writing

(12 marks)

3. Translate into Arabic.

(3 marks)

If you want to make success, you will have to make it on your own. You should also have courage, patience, willingness, ambition and self-confidence.

4. Translate into English.

(3 marks)

يمثل العلم العمود الفقري للتقدم والحضارة عبر العصور كما أن التعليم هو حجر الأساس لأي عملية تنمية في أي دولة لأنه يرفع قدرات الشباب وينمي مواهبهم.

5. Write an essay of about ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY (180) words on only ONE (1) of the following:

(6 marks)

- a. The importance of investment.
- b. Eating healthy food.

MY NEW Friend

الطريق إلى التفوق والنجاح



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